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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Notulae to the Italian native vascular flora: 3

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Abstract

In this contribution new data concerning the distribution of native vascular flora in Italy are presented. It includes new records, exclusions, and confirmations to the Italian administrative regions for taxa in the genera *Asplenium*, *Bolboschoenus*, *Botrychium*, *Chamaerops*, *Crocus*, *Galeopsis*, *Grafia*, *Helosciadium*, *Hieracium*, *Juniperus*, *Leucanthemum*, *Lolium*, *Medicago*, *Phalaris*, *Piptatherum*, *Potamogeton*, *Salicornia*, *Salvia*, *Seseli*, *Silene*, *Spiraea*, *Torilis* and *Vicia*. *Rhaponticoides calabrica* is proposed as *synonym novum* of *R. centaurium*. Furthermore, new combinations in the genera *Galatella* and *Lactuca* are proposed.

Keywords

Floristic data, Italy, new combinations, nomenclature

How to contribute

The text for the new records should be submitted electronically to Chiara Nepi (chiara.nepi@unifi.it). The corresponding specimen along with its scan or photograph have to be sent to FI Herbarium: Sezione di Botanica Filippo Parlatore del Museo di Storia Naturale, Via G. La Pira 4, 50121 Firenze (Italy). Those texts concerning nomenclatural novelties (typifications only for accepted names), status changes, exclusions, and confirmations should be submitted electronically to: Fabrizio Bartolucci (fabrizio.bartolucci@gmail.com). Each text should be within 2,000 characters (spaces included).

Floristic records

Asplenium septentrionale (L.) Hoffm. subsp. *septentrionale* (Aspleniaceae)

+ **LAZ:** Farnese (Viterbo), Selva del Lamone, località Voltamacine (UTM WGS84: 32T 720.4717), pleistocene basalt lava flow with irregular rocky blocks, varying from gray to black; bare or almost bare blocks, the latter covered only by some lichens and mosses; soil only in crevices; slope facing north with an average angle of 30°; elevation between 285 and 300 m a.s.l., 8 April 2016, *L. Carotenuto*, *G. Salerno*, *G.A. Baragliu* (FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Lazio.

This species occurs in all the northern administrative regions, in Calabria, Basilicata, Sardegna, and Sicilia; in central Italy, it has been recorded only in Toscana (Conti et al. 2005). The population consists of a few dozens of tufts, growing in soil pockets inside the crevices; overall, it covers about 200 m^2. The site is included in the Natural Regional Reserve "Selva del Lamone" and in the Special Area of Conservation IT6010013 under EU Directive 92/43/CEE.

L. Carotenuto, G.A. Baragliu, G. Salerno

Bolboschoenus laticarpus Marhold, Hroudová, Ducháček & Zákr. (Cyperaceae)

+ **TOS:** Massarella (Fucecchio, Firenze), Padule di Fucecchio, (WGS84: 43.780018°N; 10.805349°E), area paludosa a Nord della Cavallaia, 15 m, no exp., 27 September 2016, *L. Lastrucci, D. Viciani* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Toscana.

It is a species with a broad ecological amplitude, growing on several habitat types, such as riverbanks, streams, channels or littoral areas of water reservoirs (Hroudová et al., 2007). In the study area, *Bolboschoenus laticarpus* forms wide stands in temporarily flooded areas, in contact with a *Phragmites australis* community.

L. Lastrucci, D. Viciani

Botrychium simplex E.Hitchc. (Ophioglossaceae)

+ **VEN:** Bosco Chiesanuova (Verona), Monti Lessini, presso Malga Podesteria, dintorni del rudere di Lo Stallone (WGS84: 45.704272°N; 11.038978°E), ripiano erboso sopra affioramento di Ammonitico, 1640 m, 1 July 2016, *F. Prosser*, *G. Prosser*, *G. Prosser* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Veneto.

Botrychium simplex was previously reported in Italy only for Trentino-Alto Adige (Conti et al. 2005), namely for the province of Trento (Marchetti 2004). An account of ancient and recent records from this province was given by Prosser (2000) and by Bertolli and Prosser (2014). Currently, only two growing areas are known in this prov-

ince. This species is listed in Annex II of the Directive 92/43/EEC. Both populations known in Trentino-Alto Adige are located outside Natura 2000 areas. On the contrary, the population on Mt. Lessini is located inside the Natura 2000 area of "Monti Lessini - Pasubio - Piccole Dolomiti Vicentine (IT3210040)" and, therefore, represents the only confirmed occurrence of the species within the Italian Natura 2000 network. The population found near Podesteria consists of about 10 individuals, growing together with *B. lunaria* (L.) Sw. (no intermediates were observed). We looked for further populations of *B. simplex* in the surroundings, but detected only many individuals of *B. lunaria*. Dibona (2012) reported *B. simplex* for the Sella Pass, on the side of Val Gardena (Bolzano), but the photograph represents *B. lunaria*.

F. Prosser

Chamaerops humilis L. (Arecaceae)

+ (CAS) **MOL**: Termoli (Campobasso), versante collinare sud del Vallone del Riovivo (WGS84: 41.995021°N; 14.995642°E), ca. m 27, 3 September 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Molise.

Several individuals of different ages occur in a peripheral area of the City Park of Termoli, which occupies the final portion of the Valley of Riovivo. Individuals, mostly young, have settled on the southern slope of the valley, in the northwest exposed area, next to the Adriatic Sea and characterized by dry sandstone substrate. The plants have developed in a clearing of an artificial pine forest of *Pinus halepensis* Mill. and *P. pinaster* Aiton, covering the side of the valley., Owing to its adaptability to the Mediterranean phytoclimate, in Italy the species is widely used as an ornamental; in several cases, this has led to its spreading locally as an adventitious plant, e.g., in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Conti *et al.* 2005), Umbria (Ardenghi and Mossini 2013), Puglia (Buono and Manni 2013), Marche (Olivieri 2015a), and Abruzzo (Olivieri 2015b).

N. Olivieri

Crocus variegatus Hoppe & Hornsch. (Iridaceae)

0 **EMR**. nei monti di Parma, Jan 1842, *Barbieri* (FI! under the name *C. reticulatus*). – Species not recently confirmed for the flora of Emilia-Romagna.

Despite the very recent confirmation of the occurrence of *C. variegatus* in Emilia-Romagna by Bartolucci et al. (2016b), a closer re-examination of the specimen in FI led to its identification as *C. etruscus* Parl. (see below). The misidentification was due to the poor conservation status of the studied material in PI, which did not allow to confirm the presence of a prophyll (distinctive of *C. etruscus* and of the whole *C.* sect. *Crocus*). However, DNA analysis of the ITS region, carried out on leaf samples from the specimen in PI, definitely confirmed that the population from Boschi di Carrega

belongs to *C. etruscus*. On the other hand, we had the opportunity to examine in FI the specimen on which the historical record of *C. variegatus* for the region (Parlatore 1858, under the name *C. reticulatus*) was based, and it clearly refers to this species. Parlatore (1858) also suggested a possible error in the locality reported on the label.

Crocus etruscus Parl. (Iridaceae)

+ **EMR**: Sala Baganza (Parma), Boschi di Carrega (WGS84: 44.721914°N; 10.211219°E), 180–200 m, February 2016, Leg. *S. Picollo*, *L. Ghillani*, *M. Adorni*, det. *L. Peruzzi* (FI, PI under the name *C. variegatus* Hoppe & Hornsch.). – Species confirmed for the flora of Emilia-Romagna.
+ **UMB**: Città della Pieve (Perugia): vicinanze di C. Selve (WGS84: 42.938590°N; 12.039350°E), cerreta, suolo calcareo, 505 m, 20 Mar 2016, *F. Falcinelli* (PI); Città della Pieve (Perugia): tra C. Selve e F.so Nestore (WGS84: 42.935720°N; 12.044110°E), cerreta, suolo calcareo, 495 m, 20 Mar 2016, *F. Falcinelli* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Umbria.

The occurrence of this species in Emilia-Romagna is a matter of debate since a long time. Currently considered as a narrow endemic to Toscana (Carta et al. 2010, Harpke et al. 2015, Peruzzi et al. 2017), it was indeed doubtfully reported for Emilia-Romagna by Mathew (1982: "possibly also near Parma"), recorded by Alessandrini (1983), Alessandrini & Bonafede (1996), Alessandrini & Branchetti (1997), and Mazzoni et al. (2001) for several localities. Later, it was excluded from the regional flora by Carta et al. (2010) based on the confusion, documented in many cases, with the plants currently known as *C. neglectus* Peruzzi & Carta. However, more in-depth morphological and molecular investigations highlighted that the plants recently recorded as *C. variegatus* for Emilia-Romagna (Bartolucci et al. 2016b) actually belong to this species. On the contrary, *C. etruscus* was never recorded before in Umbria. The localities reported here considerably enlarge the range of this species, which is of particular conservational interest: it is protected under the Bern Convention, listed in Annex IVb of Habitat Directive (92/43/CEE), and appears in the IUCN Red List of Threatened species as *Near Threatened* (Carta & Peruzzi 2011).

L. Peruzzi, F. Falcinelli, D. Harpke, S. Picollo, L. Ghillani, M. Adorni

Crocus neglectus Peruzzi & Carta (Iridaceae)

+ **UMB**: Piegaro (Perugia): Montarale versante O (WGS84: 42.944830°N; 12.117920°E), cerreta, suolo calcareo, 850 m, 23 Mar 2016, *F. Falcinelli* (PI); Piegaro (Perugia): Montarale versante O (WGS84: 42.943850°N, 12.115850°E), cerreta, suolo calcareo, 830 m, 23 Mar 2016, *F. Falcinelli* (FI). – Species confirmed for the flora of Umbria.

According to Bartolucci et al. (2016b), this species was so far only historically recorded from Umbria.

F. Falcinelli, L. Peruzzi

Galatella pannonica (Jacq.) Galasso, Bartolucci & Ardenghi, comb. nov.
urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:60474383-2

≡ *Aster pannonicus* Jacq., Hort. Bot. Vindob. 1(1): 3 (pl. 8). 1770 ≡ *Tripolium pannonicum* (Jacq.) Dobrocz., Fl. URSR 11: 63. 1962

Galatella pannonica (Jacq.) Galasso, Bartolucci & Ardenghi subsp. *tripolium* (L.) Galasso, Bartolucci & Ardenghi, comb. nov.
urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:60474384-2

≡ *Aster tripolium* L., Sp. Pl. 2: 872(–873). 1753 [1.V.1753] ≡ *Tripolium pannonicum* (Jacq.) Dobrocz. subsp. *tripolium* (L.) Greuter, Willdenowia 33(1): 47. 2003 [29. VIII.2003]

Recent molecular studies (Li et al. 2012, Jafari et al. 2015) suggest the merging of the genus *Tripolium* Nees with *Galatella* Cass., although this result is not supported by anatomical and micro-morphological evidences (Karanović et al. 2015). Two members of *Tripolium* occur in Italy [*T. pannonicum* (Jacq.) Dobrocz. subsp. *pannonicum* and *T. sorrentinoi* (Tod.) Raimondo & Greuter], whereas a third [*T. pannonicum* subsp. *tripolium* (L.) Greuter] has been erroneously recorded in the past (Conti et al. 2007). Unlike *T. sorrentinoi* (≡ *Galatella sorrentinoi* Tod.), *T. pannonicum* subsp. *pannonicum* and subsp. *tripolium* are not provided with combinations in *Galatella*, which are here proposed.

G. Galasso, F. Bartolucci, N.M.G. Ardenghi

Galeopsis angustifolia Hoffm. subsp. *angustifolia* (Lamiaceae)

+ **CAL:** Grisolia (Cosenza), fiume Abatemarco alla Centrale (UTM WGS84: 33S 583.4400), brecciaio, 23 July 1993, *L. Bernardo, N.G. Passalacqua* (FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Calabria.

L. Bernardo, G. Maiorca, L. Peruzzi, N.G. Passalacqua

Grafia golaka (Hacq.) Rchb. (Apiaceae)

+ **CAL:** San Donato di Ninea (Cosenza), M. Mula, rupi del versante est (UTM WGS84: 33S 584.4395), 1870 m, 22 July 1991, *L. Bernardo* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

N.G. Passalacqua, L. Peruzzi, G. Maiorca, L. Bernardo

Helosciadium inundatum (L.) W.D.J.Koch (Apiaceae)

+ **CAL:** Brognaturo (Vibo Valentia) Piana della Lacina, lungo il tubo collettore (UTM WGS84: 33S 622.4272), lungo linee di scorrimento del ruscello, 990 m, 18 July 1999, *L. Bernardo, D. Gargano* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

N.G. Passalacqua, L. Peruzzi, G. Maiorca, L. Bernardo

Hieracium leiopogon Gren. ex Verl. subsp. *hyposericum* Zahn (Asteraceae)

+ ITALIA (PIE): Macra (Cuneo), Alpi Cozie, Valle Maira, presso il bivio per la fraz. Camoglieres (UTM WGS84: 32T 357.49291), pendio pietroso, calcare, 840 m, esp. S, 29 April 2015, *M. Pascale*, det. *G. Gottschlich* (FI, Herb. Pascale). – Subspecies new for the flora of Italy (Piemonte).

Pignatti (1982) reported *Hieracium leiopogon* Gren. ex Verl. for the Maritime Alps and Corsica. According to Conti et al. (2005, 2007), in Italy this species is found only in Sardegna. A reference to *H. leiopogon* subsp. *hyposericum* was made by Zahn (1916) for the Maritime Alps, however all the sites mentioned by this author are located on the French side. More recently, Greuter (2008) has reported the Sardinian populations as *H. leiopogon* subsp. *iolai* (Arrigoni) Greuter, excluding, at the same time, the presence of *H. leiopogon* subsp. *hyposericum* within Italian borders.

M. Pascale, G. Gottschlich

Juniperus oxycedrus L. (Cupressaceae)

+ **ABR:** Fresagrandinaria (Chieti), gessi, 14 February 1998, *F. Conti* (APP Nos. 34490, 34492; FI); Tufillo (Chieti), macchia, calcari marnosi, 22 February 1998, *F. Conti*, *A. Manzi* (APP Nos. 35438, 35439); Vittorito (L'Aquila), belvedere Peligno sopra Vittorito, cespuglieti, 23 April 2011, *F. Conti* (APP Nos. 55546, 55547, 55548). – Species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

F. Conti, F. Bartolucci

Lactuca sativa L. subsp. *serriola* (L.) Galasso, Banfi, Bartolucci & Ardenghi, comb. nov.
urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77162537-1

≡ *Lactuca serriola* L., Cent. Pl. II.: 29. 1756 [2.VI.1756]

Molecular analyses conducted by Koopman et al. (2001) evidenced that no differences occur between *L. serriola* L., *L. sativa* L., *L. dregeana* DC. and *L. altaica* Fisch. &

C.A.Mey., which are probably conspecific. In particular, *L. sativa* is a culton (*sensu* Hetterscheid and Brandenburg 1995) of *L. serriola* domesticated in Egypt (Vries 1997). Thus, according to the approach adopted within the new checklist of the Italian vascular flora (Bartolucci et al. 2016c, Galasso et al. 2016) with respect to wild taxa belonging to the same species of the domesticated ones [see e.g. *Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *maritima* (L.) Arcang., *Pyrus communis* L. subsp. *pyraster* (L.) Ehrh.], we here propose a new nomenclatural combination for relocating *L. serriola* as a subspecies of *L. sativa*. A former combination at the same rank appeared within a doctoral thesis (Frietema de Vries 1996), but was not published in accordance with Art. 30.8 of the ICN (McNeill et al. 2012).

G. Galasso, E. Banfi, F. Bartolucci, N.M.G. Ardenghi

Leucanthemum ligusticum Marchetti, R.Bernardello, Melai & Peruzzi (Asteraceae)

– **EMR**. – Species to be excluded from the flora of Emilia-Romagna.

Leucanthemum legraeanum (Rouy) B.Bock & J.-M.Tison (Asteraceae)

+ **EMR:** Bedonia (Parma), Segno Rosso di Val Gorotta (WGS84: 44.475964°N; 9.581916°E), radura con affioramenti rocciosi, 800 m, 12 August 2010, *M. Adorni*, *A. Alessandrini*, *L. Ghillani* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Emilia-Romagna.

Leucanthemum ligusticum Marchetti, R.Bernardello, Melai & Peruzzi was recently recorded as new for the flora of Emilia-Romagna based on a specimen collected in Val Gorotta and stored in FI (Bartolucci et al. 2016b). After the revision of the herbarium specimen cited above, the population of Emilia-Romagna has to be attributed to the closely related *Leucanthemum legraeanum*, a species recently recorded for the first time in Italy (Bernardello et al. 2015).

D. Marchetti, M. Adorni, A. Alessandrini, L. Ghillani

Lolium pratense (Huds.) Darbysh. (Poaceae)

– **PUG.** – Species to be excluded from the flora of Puglia.

In Puglia, *Lolium pratense* s.l. [incl. *L. apennninum* (De Not.) Ardenghi & Foggi] was recorded for Gargano [Biscotti 2002 sub *Festuca pratensis* Huds., Licht 2008 sub *Schedonorus pratensis* (Huds.) P.Beauv.] and Salento (Mele et al. 2006 sub *Festuca pratensis* Huds.). Biscotti (2002) and Licht (2008) referred to a single collection from 1952 by A. Messeri [Fenaroli 1974 sub "*Festuca elatior* L. = *F. elatior* L. *pratensis* (Huds.) Fiori"]. We traced Messeri's collection in BI (Gargano, S. Giov. Rotondo, Contrada Campolato, Masseria Corvara, 5 June 1952, leg. Messeri). The plants on the sheet are

actually *Lolium arundinaceum* (Schreb.) Darbysh. In BI, we traced another collection sub "*Festuca pratensis* Hudson" (Campus Universitario di Bari, 11 January 1991, leg. M. Fontanella), also referable to *L. arundinaceum*. In Salento, *L. pratense* was recorded by Mele et al. (2006) in the city of Lecce, but confused it with *L. arundinaceum* (specimen in LEC!). Lastly, a report under *Festuca elatior* L. from the Daunian subapennine (Trotter and Romano 1914), that we could not verify, is probably to be referred to *L. arundinaceum*, too.

R.P. Wagensommer, P. Medagli, L. Forte

Medicago muricoleptis Tineo (Fabaceae)

+ **CAL:** Crosia (Cosenza), pascolo a sinistra del Trionto (UTM WGS84: 33S 650.4381), 100 m, 15 May 1991, *L. Bernardo* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

L. Bernardo, G. Maiorca, L. Peruzzi, N.G. Passalacqua

Phalaris brachystachys Link (Poaceae)

+ **BAS:** Matera (Matera), Bosco di Lucignano, ca. 185 m SW dalla Cisterna di San Francesco (WGS84: 40.60691°N; 16.70310°E), campo di grano duro, con *Avena sterilis* subsp. *ludoviciana*, *Glebionis segetum*, *Anchusa azurea*, 363 m, 9 June 2016, *N. Ardenghi*, *P. Cauzzi* (FI). – Species confirmed for the flora of Basilicata.

The presence of *Phalaris brachystachys* in Basilicata was regarded as doubtful by Conti et al. (2005); the species was discovered by the authors within a durum wheat field.

N.M.G. Ardenghi, P. Cauzzi, F. Guzzon

Piptatherum holciforme (M.Bieb.) Roem. & Schult. subsp. *holciforme* (Poaceae)

+ **BAS:** Matera, Gravina di Matera (WGS84: 40.6747°N; 16.6262°E), su rupi calcaree, 400 m, 15 May 2006, *F.S. D'Amico, M. Terzi* (FI, BI) – Subspecies new for the flora of Basilicata.
+ **PUG:** Laterza (Taranto), Gravina di Laterza (WGS84: 40.6165°N; 16.8094°E), rupi calcaree, 320 m, 8 June 2006, *M. Terzi, F.S. D'Amico* (FI); Laterza (Taranto), Gravina di Laterza, ambiente rupicolo - mosaico tra macchia ed incolto, 14 May 2010, *E.V. Perrino* (BI); Laterza (Taranto), Gravina di Laterza, ambiente rupicolo e radure a macchia, 1 June 2010, *F. Mantino, F. Carruggio* (BI) – Subspecies new for the flora of Puglia.

The distribution area of *Piptatherum holciforme* includes the E-Mediterranean Basin, SE Europe, C-Asia, up to the Arabian Peninsula, Ethiopia and Eritrea in Africa

(Clayton et al. 2017). According to Clayton et al. (2017), the species includes three subspecies: *P. holciforme* subsp. *abyssinicum* Freitag, restricted to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Arabian Peninsula, *P.holciforme* subsp. *longiglume* (Hausskn.) Freitag and *P. holciforme* subsp. *holciforme*. The last two subspecies occur in Europe (Valdés et al. 2009). In Italy, *P. holciforme* was recorded for Puglia and Basilicata where it was found in karstic canyons near Laterza (Taranto) and Matera (D'Amico and Terzi 2007, Terzi and D'Amico 2009). Based on the taxonomic revisions by Freitag (1975), the main differences between *P. holciforme* subsp. *holciforme* and *P. holciforme* subsp. *longiglume* are represented by the length of the spikelet (7-10 mm vs. 9-14 mm), lemma (5-6 mm vs. 7-8 mm), and awn (5-8 mm vs. 11-14 mm). Similar differences between the two subspecies were recorded in Iran where both subspecies occur (Hamzeh'ee and Assadi 2015). The specimens collected in Puglia and Basilicata have a spikelet of 10-11 mm, a lemma of 5-6 mm, and an awn of nearly 10 mm. According to Freitag (1975), lemma size is the most reliable character to differentiate the two subspecies. Therefore, the Italian populations are here assigned to the nominal subspecies.

M. Terzi, F.S. D'Amico, R.P. Wagensommer

Potamogeton schweinfurthii A.Benn.

+ **EMR:** Montetiffi (Sogliano al Rubicone, Forlì-Cesena), (WGS84: 43.941194°N; 12.283153°E), laghetto artificiale, 27 October 2016, *G. Faggi* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Emilia-Romagna.

The Italian distribution of this species was described recently by Lastrucci et al. (2010) and subsequently some updates for Marche came from Gubellini et al. (2014). These authors pointed out that this species was often confused with other entities of the genus *Potamogeton*, especially *Potamogeton lucens* L. In the study area, the species grows in an artificial pond showing only submerged leaves, as reported also for other Italian sites by Lastrucci et al. (2010).

The first notice of this discovery appeared in the web-forum Acta Plantarum (http://www.actaplantarum.org/floraitaliae/viewtopic.php?f=109&t=92374).

L. Lastrucci, G. Faggi, A. Alessandrini

Rhaponticoides centaurium (L.) M.V.Agab. & Greuter

= *Rhaponticoides calabrica* Puntillo & Peruzzi, Folia Geobot. 44(2): 192 (2009) **syn. nov.**

Rhaponticoides calabrica was described as a new species based on putative differences in chromosome number, capitula floret colour, and width of the scarious margin of the phyllaries as compared with *R. centaurium* (L.) M.V.Agab. & Greuter (Puntillo

& Peruzzi 2009). However, all these differences later turned out to be inconsistent. *R. calabrica* was reported as having $2n = 30$ (Puntillo & Peruzzi 2009), while *R. centaurium* $2n = 26$ (Bianco et al. 1990), until Peruzzi & Perrino (2012) proved this count to be wrong, and to correspond to that of *R. calabrica* ($2n = 30$). Florets were described as whitish-rose in *R. calabrica* (Puntillo & Peruzzi 2009) and purple in *R. centaurium* (Dostál 1976, Pignatti 1982), but the standard descriptions of the latter species in the floras proved to be wrong, since *R. centaurium* also has withish-rose florets (Fascetti et al. 2014). Accordingly, the only remaining morphological feature concerns the phyllary scarious margins (putatively wider in *R. calabrica*). However, according to Fascetti et al. (2014), also this feature is controversial, and seemingly rather homogeneous among all localities from Basilicata (where both species should allopatrically occur, according to Puntillo & Peruzzi 2009). All in all, the treatment of *R. calabrica* as a heterotypic synonym of *R. centaurium* better conforms to our current knowledge on the systematics of this biological unit.

L. Peruzzi

Salicornia veneta Pignatti & Lausi (Amaranthaceae)

+ **MAR:** Porto d'Ascoli (San Benedetto del Tronto), Sentina Natural Regional Reserve (UTM WGS84: 33T 410.4750), in small clearing on clay-loam soil in the most depressed areas in the retrodunal zone with direct seawater access, 29 December 2016, *E. Biondi*, *R. Gasparri*, *S. Casavecchia*, *M.A. Crisanti* (FI, ANC). – Species new for the flora of Marche.

Salicornia veneta was recorded for Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Puglia and Sardegna (Conti et al. 2005, Biondi and Casavecchia 2010). It a was recently found also in Croatia (Stari Grad, Isola di Rab; Šajna et al. 2013). In the Sentina Natural Regional Reserve, the occurrence of *S. emerici* Duval-Jouve is also indicated (Conti et al. 2007, 2013), regarded by Kadereit et al. (2012) as a synonym of *S. procumbens* Sm. subsp. *procumbens*. The latter authors also consider *S. veneta* as synonym of *S. procumbens*, while Iberite and Iamonico (2016), based on morphological studies, consider *S. veneta* as a distinct unit.

E. Biondi, R. Gasparri, S. Casavecchia, M.A. Crisanti

Salvia officinalis L. subsp. *gallica* (W.Lippert) Reales, D.Rivera & Obón (Lamiaceae)

+ **ITALIA (TOS):** Santa Liberata sul Monte Argentario (Grosseto), In locis ± incultis subspontanea (UTM WGS84: 32T 677.4700), 12 May 1894, *Sommier* (FI); In promontorio Argentario (Grosseto), ± coltivata (UTM WGS84: 32T 676.4694), 29 March 1902, *Sommier* (FI); Giglio (Livorno), inselvatichita (UTM WGS84: 32T

656.4688), 7 March 1897, *Sommier* (FI); Elba (Livorno), lungo la strada e i fossi, vicino al bivio Portoferraio-Capoliveri (UTM WGS84: 32T 609.4738), 1 October 1964, *Fabbri*, *Bavazzano*, *Contardo* (FI); Montecristo (Livorno), s.l. (UTM WGS84: 32T 607.4684), 30 December 1897, *Doria*, *Béguinot* (FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Italy (Toscana).

This subspecies was reported for the island of Montecristo (Tuscan Archipelago) and Argentario (probably based on some of the above mentioned specimens) by Reales et al. (2004) in their taxonomic study on the genus *Salvia* sect. *Salvia*, but not included in the works of Conti et al. (2005, 2007). Formerly it was reported as *S. officinalis* L. for the Tuscan Archipelago and Argentario by several authors (Caruel 1860–1864, Baroni 1897–1908, Sommier 1900, 1902, 1903, Béguinot 1901, Paoli and Romagnoli 1976, Fossi Innamorati 1989, Baldini 1995, 1998, Bertacchi et al. 2005). Sommier (1902) did not include this species in the Montecristo island flora because he did not consider it as truly native. It is not certain whether this taxon is (or was) native in this area or if it is derived from cultivation, i.e., an alien plant that became subspontaneous-casual in wildlands, at least in Elba and Argentario. It is worth noting that this subspecies is (or was) only present in some islands of the Tuscan Archipelago and in Argentario, now a coastal promontory but once an island of the ancient Tuscan Archipelago. Several exsiccata of *Salvia officinalis* are conserved at FI and the species was also reported for other Tuscan sites (Caruel 1860–1864, 1870, Del Prete et al. 1991, Camangi and Tomei 2003, Bertacchi et al. 2005, Garbari and Borzatti Von Loewenstern 2006, Pierini et al. 2009), but always considering it as cultivated or derived from cultivation. The only regional site where it seems to be native is Mt. Cetona, in SE Toscana (Bonari 2014).

N.G. Passalacqua, D. Viciani

Seseli polyphyllum Ten. (Apiaceae)

≡ *Seseli montanum* L. subsp. *polyphyllum* (Ten.) P.W.Ball

– **LAZ.** – Species to be excluded from the flora of Lazio.

Anzalone et al. (2010) recorded *Seseli polyphyllum* Ten. for Lazio based on a specimen collected on the Ausoni Mountains (M. Arcano [M. S. Biagio], 5 April 1988, leg. et det. E. Lattanzi, rev. B. Anzalone, Herb. Lattanzi). This exsiccatum was recently revised and identified as *Seseli montanum* L. subsp. *montanum* (rev. A. Stinca et M. Ricciardi, 15 February 2014). In Lazio, *S. polyphyllum* was anciently reported only for the Lepini Mountains at "Vetta della Semprevisa" (Béguinot 1897, under the name *S. montanum* L. var. *polyphyllum* Ten.). This record is not attested by any exsiccatum collected by Béguinot. Actually, in GE (S. Peccenini in litt.), GDOR (M. Tavano in litt.)

and PAD (R. Marcucci in litt.) there is no Béguinot specimen referring to this taxon. Accordingly, this species occurs only in Campania, where it has been recorded for the Sorrento peninsula (Caputo et al. 1994), island of Capri (Ricciardi 1998) and Partenio mountains (Moraldo and La Valva 1989). Therefore, *S. polyphyllum* is to be excluded from Lazio.

A. Stinca, M. Ricciardi, E. Lattanzi

Silene mutabilis L. (Caryophyllaceae)

+ **CAL:** Calabria, Tarsia (Cosenza), C.da Cona, cavalcavia autostradale ca. 500 m a sud di Conicella (WGS84: 39.61850°N; 16.22998°E), margine strada, 156 m, 28 August 2016, *L. Peruzzi* (PI, FI). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

Silene mutabilis is an annual SW Mediterranean species, previously known as *S. neglecta* Ten. (Pignatti 1982, Peruzzi and Carta 2013, Bacchetta et al. 2014, Peruzzi et al. 2014). It was hiterto known for Italy in Toscana, Lazio, Abruzzo, Campania, Basilicata, and Sicilia (Pignatti 1982, Conti et al. 2005).

L. Peruzzi

Spiraea decumbens W.D.J.Koch subsp. *tomentosa* (Poech) Dostál (Rosaceae)

+ **TAA:** Val delle Moneghe, comune di Sagron Mis (Trento), a monte del termine della strada forestale (WGS84: 46.181192°N; 11.948722°E), su una singola piccola rupe spiovente alcune decine di esemplari ancora lontani dalla fioritura, 1190 m, 27 May 2016, *A. Bertolli*, *F. Prosser*, *G. Tomasi* (FI, ROV). – Subspecies new for the flora of Trentino-Alto Adige.

Spiraea decumbens subsp. *tomentosa* is an Italian endemic, previously known only in Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia (Peruzzi et al. 2014). Its local distribution is reported by Poldini (2002) for Friuli Venezia Giulia and by Argenti and Lasen (2001) for Veneto. The map in Argenti and Lasen (2001) shows occurrences not far from the boundary between Veneto and Trentino. When we visited the Mis Valley in the Veneto Prealps, we were impressed by the rich populations of *Spiraea decumbens* subsp. *tomentosa* up to 2-3 km from the boundary of Trentino. For this reason, some days later we looked for this plant on the first cliff belt inside the Trento territory and we found the small population described above. The area was previously well investigated (Festi and Prosser 2000), but targeted research led to this unexpected finding.

A. Bertolli, F. Prosser

Torilis nodosa (L.) Gaertn. subsp. *webbii* (Jury) Kerguélen (Apiaceae)

+ **CAL:** Copanello di Staletti (Catanzaro), Terrazzo (UTM WGS84: 33S 636.4291), 28 April 1995, *S. Tassone* (FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Calabria.

N.G. Passalacqua, L. Peruzzi, G. Maiorca, L. Bernardo

Vicia ervoides (Brign.) Hampe (Fabaceae)

+ **CAL:** S. Donato di Ninea (Cosenza), Piano di Marco, alla base del Monte Mula (UTM WGS84: 33S 585.4395), radure di cerreta, 1050 m, 14 July 1994, *L. Bernardo, N.G. Passalacqua* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

L. Bernardo, G. Maiorca, L. Peruzzi, N.G. Passalacqua

Vicia serratifolia Jacq. (Fabaceae)

+ **ABR:** Cansano (L'Aquila), Piano Cerreto (WGS84: 41.979644°N; 14.059860°E), incolti e prati aridi, 1030 m, 18 May 2016, *F. Bartolucci, L. Di Martino, V. Di Cecco* (APP No. 57755, FI). – Species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Vicia serratifolia certainly occurs in southern Italy, Lazio, Emilia-Romagna, and Lombardia whereas it was historically recorded in Campania and is doubtful in Toscana (Conti et. al 2005, Giardina et. al. 2007, Marzorati et al. 2013, Wagensommer et al. 2014, Ardenghi and Polani 2016, Bartolucci et al. 2016a). *Vicia serratifolia* is listed in Conti et al. (2005) as *V. narbonensis* L. subsp. *serratifolia* (Jacq.) Ces., but it is is clearly distinct from *V. narbonensis* L. by the number of teeth on leaves, shape of stipules, and number of flowers. Therefore, also according to Schäfer (1973), Bennet and Maxted (1997), and Tison and De Foucault (2014), we prefer to regard it as a distinct species.

F. Bartolucci, L. Di Martino, V. Di Cecco, F. Conti

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